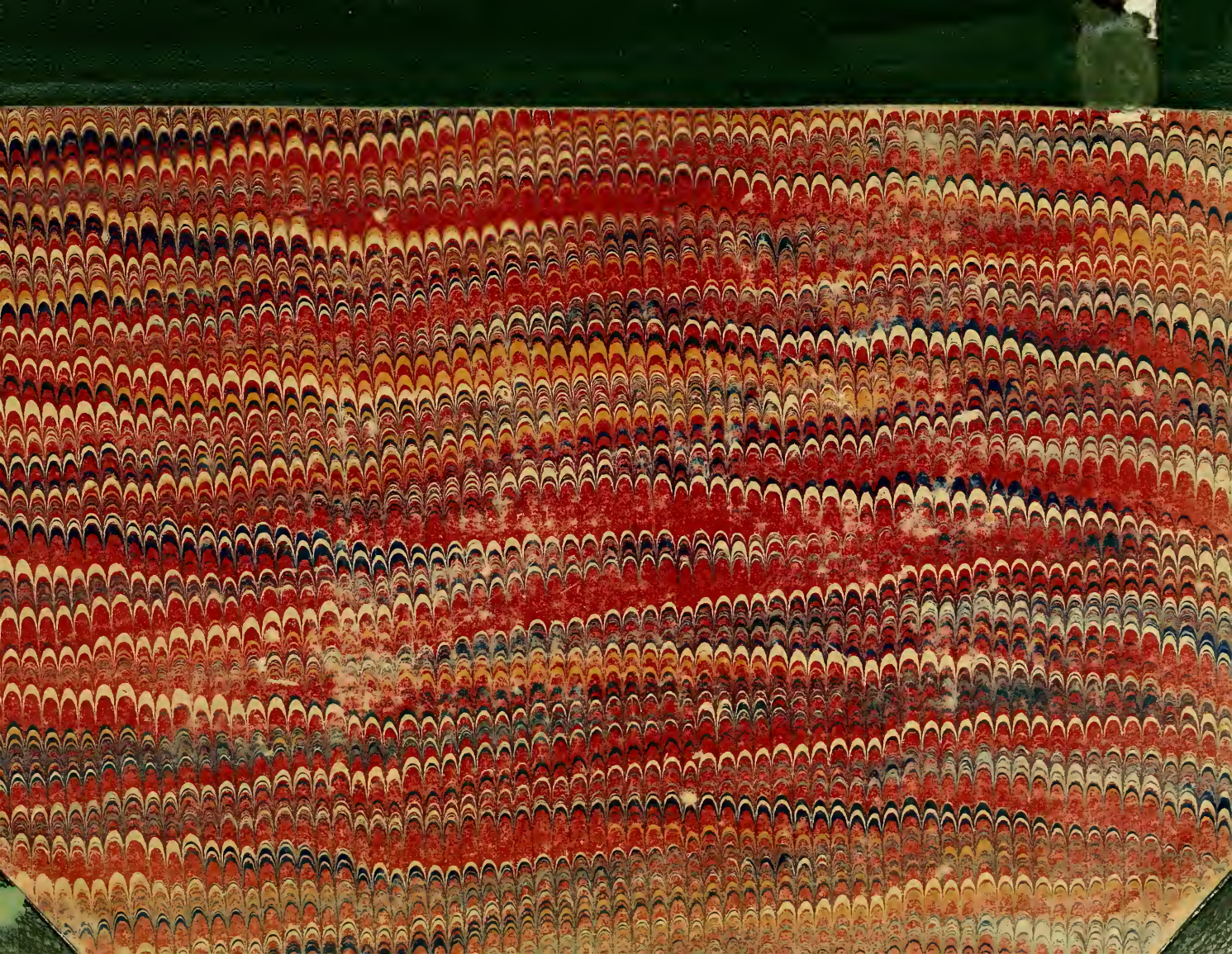

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WHITMORE # MEMOIR OF SIR EDMUND
ANDROS KNT GOVERNOR OF NEW ENGLAN

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MEMOIR

OF

SIR EDMUND ANDROS.

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MEMOIR

OF

SIR EDMUND ANDROS, KNT.,

GOVERNOR OF NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA, &c., &c.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

By WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE, A. M.

Reprinted from the "Andros Tracts," published by the Prince Society of Boston, N. E.

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SIR EDMUND ANDROS.

CONCERNING the anceſtry of Sir Edmund Andros, the ſole printed authority is the memoir in the Hiſtory of Guernſey by Jonathan Duncan, (London, 1841,) which occupies about three pages in that book. This ſketch has been copied by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan in his "Documents relating to the Colonial Hiſtory of the State of New York," (ii. 740), and alſo in a note in Woolley's Journal (Gowan's Bibliotheca Americana). It ſeems that Andros placed on record at Heralds' College a very elaborate pedigree of his family, September 18th, 1686, a few days before he failed to aſſume the government of New England. Although this document was uſed probably by Duncan, it is now printed for the firſt time in full, from a tranſcript made by Joſeph L. Cheſter, Eſq., of London.

The family of Andros, or Andrews as it is more frequently ſpelt, was of great antiquity in Northamptonſhire, being long ſettled at Winwick in that county. One branch, which was raiſed in 1641 to the dignity of Baronet, was reſident at Denton in the ſame county; and from the ſimilarity of the arms, it is evident that Sir Edmund claimed the ſame paternity. The pedigree recorded at Heralds' College is as follows.

Mr. John Andros, (alias Andrews,) an Engliſh Gentleman born in Northamptonſh: came into the Iſle of Guernſey with Sr Peter Mewtis Knt. Governor of the ſaid Iſle as his Lieutenant, and was afterwards a Capt of Foot in Calais, where he dyed and was buried, A° 1554.

= Judith de Sauſmarez only daur: of Thomas de Sauſmarez Lord of the Seigneurie of Sauſmarez, and ſiſter and heir to George Sauſmarez her brother, married A° 1543. She dyed at Sauſmarez, A° 1557, and was buried in ye Church of St. Martin.

Alix Roiiaux wid: of Monſieur John de la Cour, ſecond wife, obijt s. pr. A° 1595.

= John Andros, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid John was the King's Ward and committed to the cuſtody of Sr Leonard Chamberlain, Knt. Governour of the ſaid Iſle until he came of age, which having attained he did his homage, and payd the Relief due to the King for the ſaid Seigneurie, and had poſſeſſion thereof, and was made Capt. of the Pariſh of St. Martin, and 28 May 1582, was ſworne one of ye Juſtices of the Royal Court.

= Secille Blondel daur: of Mr. John Blondel, one of the Juſtices of the Royall Court in the ſaid Iſle of Guernſey. Married to Mr. John Andros, ſon of John Andros before mentioned, 24 Oct: 1570, dyed 6 May 1588 and was buried at St. Martins. Firſt wife.

= Margaret, daur: of Monsr Thomas Compton, Bailly of the ſaid Iſle, third wife.

Mary Careye, daur: of Mr. Nicollas Careye, one of the Juſtices of the Royal Court, Married 1° Jun: 1597, and dyed in childbed without Iſſue ſurviving, 6 Nov: 1598. Firſt wife.

= Thomas Andros, eldeſt ſon, born at Sauſmarez, 16 Oct. 1571. He was ſworne one of the Juſtices of the Royal Court after the death of his father, 2 Febr: 1609, and Lieut Governor of Guernſey under my Lord Carew Governor 8 Jun: 1611, and dyed 18 Apr: 1637, at Sauſmarez, and was there buried.

= Elizabeth Carteret, eldeſt daur: of Mnsr Amice de Carteret, Seignr de la Trinite, Lieut Governor and Bailly of the Iſle of Guernſey married 22 Oct: 1606, dyed 3 Jan: 1672. 2d Wife.

1 Catherine married to Monsr John Bonamy.

2 Amice Andros born at Sauſmarez 5 Sept. 1610. He was made Marſhall of ye Ceremonies to King Charles I. A° 1632. Bailly of the Iſle of Guernſey by K. Ch. 2 upon his Coronation in Scotland. Bayliff of the Royal Court in Guernſey A° 1661, and Major of the Forces of the ſaid Iſle. He dyed at Sauſmarez, 7 Apr. 1674.

= Elizabeth Stone ſiſter of Sr Robert Stone, Knt., Cup-Bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and Captain of a Troop of horſe in Holland.

3 Thomas
4 Joſuah
5 & John, died unmarried.

1 Amice and
2 Elizabeth, dyed young.

3 Sr Edmond Andros, Knt. born at London, 6 Dec. 1637, made Gentl: in Ordinary to the Queen of Bohemia, A° 1660, and Major to the Regimt of foot ſent into America A° 1666. After that, Major to Prince Rupert's Regimt of Dragoons A° 1672. He was ſworne Bailly of the Royall Court in Guernſey 30 Junij 1674, and ſhortly after was conſtituted Governor general of New York in America and knighted on his return from thence, A° 1681. He was ſworn Gentl: of ye Privy Chamber to the King A° 1683, and in ye year 1685 was made Lieut Colonell to her Royal Highns the Pr. Anne of Denmark's Regt of Horſe, commanded by the Earl of Scareſdale, and laſtly this preſent year 1686 was made Governor of New England.

= Marie Craven eldeſt daughter of Thomas Craven, and ſiſter of Sr William Craven of Apletrewick, in Com: Ebor: and of Combe Abbey in Co: Warr: Knight, heir in Reverſion to the Barony of Hamſted Marſhall. Married in Febr: 1671.

[Heralds' College, Book 2 D, XIV. fol. 175b.]

ANDROS.—Gules, a faltire or furmounted by another vert, on a chief argent 3 mullets fable. [No creſt.]

SAUSMAREZ.—Argent, on a chevron gules between 3 leopards' faces fable as many caſtles triple towered or. Creſt: a falcon affrontant proper, beaked and membered or, [*not* wings expanded as in the armory.] Supporters: Dexter, a unicorn, tail cowarded, argent; Sinifter, a greyhound argent collared gules garniſhed or.

["This is a true Account of the Marriages and Iſſues of my family, and of the Armes we have conſtantly borne ſince our coming into Guernſey, as alſo of the Arms Creſt and Supporters of Sauſmarez whoſe heir General we married. Witnes my hand this 18th of September, 1686.

E. ANDROS."]

2 John, dyed unmarried.

3 Thomas, dyed young.

4 Elizabeth, married to Mr. Peter Painſec, Miniſter of St. Peters Port.

5 Mary, died an infant.

6 Elizabeth, married to Monſieur John Dobree, merchant.

7 Anne, died an infant.

8 Secille, married to Capt: Nicollas Ling.

9 Charles Andros, Seigne'r D'Anneville, living 1686, marr: to his firſt wife, Collette, daur: of Jonas le Marchant by whom he had iſſue onely one daugh^r: Elizabeth who dyed young. = Alix, dau: and ſole heir of M. Thomas Faſhin, Seigneur D'Anneville, 2d wife.

10 Peter, died an infant.

11 William Andros, 11th and youngeſt child, dyed 7 Nov: 1679, ætat: 47 An. = Judith, dau: of Mon^sr John Blondell.

1 Charles Andros, born 9 Apr: A° 1662. = Rachell, daur: of Mr. James Careye.

2 Amice Andros, ſecond ſon, married Magdalen Mancell.

1 John, and 4 Judith, dyed young.

1 Charles Andros, born 15 Sept: 1662. Married Elizab: Mauger widow of Mon^sr Tho: de Beauvoir.

2 Thomas, born 25 Mart: A° 1672.

3 Mary, married to Mr. Jean Renouf, Merchant.

4 Anne, born 21 Nov. 1667.

1 Rachell, born A° 1683.

2 Anne, born 1685.

4 Richard, and 5 Elizabeth, dyed young.

6 John Andros, born 2 Nov: 1642. Married Anne Knapton. =

1 Elizabeth,
2 Marie,
3 Amice, mort.
4 Anne,
5 John,
6 Carterette, mort.
7 Edmond, mort.
8 Cæſar,
9 Edmond.

7 George Andros, born 5 Oct: 1646. Married Anne Blondel, and dyed 8° Nov: 1664. =

1 John,
2 George,
3 Charles,
4 Mary,
5 Anne.

8 Carterette Andros, married to Mr. Cæſar Knapton, an Engliſh Gentl: =

Elizabeth Knapton only child, married to Mr. Will: le Marchant, eldeſt ſon of Mr. James le Marchant, A° 1684.

At the ſame time Sir Edmund recorded his coat-of-arms as deſcribed in the following document at Heralds' College, Grants of Arms, Book 1, 26. fol. 98.

"Whereas S^{r} Edmund Andros, Knight, Lord of y^{e} Seignorie of Sauſmarez in the Iſland of Guernſey, hath made application to me, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marſhall of England &c. that his Arms may be Regiſtered in the College of Arms in ſuch manner as he may lawfully bear them, with reſpect to his Deſcent from the antient Family of Sauſmarez in y^{e} ſaid Iſle, there being no entries in the College of Arms of the Deſcents or Arms of the Families in that Iſle: And whereas it hath been made out unto me that his Great Grandfather's Father, John Andros al^{s} Andrews, an Engliſh Gentleman, borne in Northamptonſhire, coming into the Iſle of Guernſey as Lieut^{t} to S^{r} Peter Mewtis, Knight, the Governour, did there marry, A^{o} 1543, with Judith de Sauſmarez, only daughter of Thomas Sauſmarez, ſon and heir of Thomas Sauſmarez, Lords of the Seignorie of Sauſmarez in the ſaid Iſle, which Judith did afterwards become heir to her brother George de Sauſmarez, Lord of the ſaid Seignorie: And that John Andros, Eſq^{r}., ſon and heir of the ſaid John and Judith, had the s^{d} Seignorie with its appurtenances and all Rights and Privileges thereto belonging, adjudged to him by the Royal Comm^{rs} of the ſaid Iſle, A^{o} 1607, againſt the heirs male of the ſaid Family of Sauſmarez, who then ſued for the ſame, as finding it to be held of the King by a certain Relief and certain Services, all which were inſeparable from the ſaid Seignorie: And whereas it hath been made [to] appear unto me by an Antient Seal of one Nicollas de Sauſmarez, which ſeems to be between 2 and 300 years old, and by other Authorities, that the ſaid Family of Sauſmarez have conſtantly borne and uſed the Arms herein impreſſed, I the ſaid Earl Marſhall, conſidering that the foremention[ed] S^{r} Edmund Andros, Knt., and his Anceſtors, from the time of the ſaid John Andros who married the heir generall of Sauſmarez as aforeſaid, have ſucceſſively done Homage to the Kings of England for y^{e} s^{d} Seignorie, and thereupon have been admitted into and received full poſſeſſion thereof, do order and require, That the Arms of Andros (as the ſaid S^{r} Edmund and his Anceſtors ever ſince their coming into the ſaid Iſle have borne the ſame) quartered with the Arms of Sauſmarez as they are hereunto

hereunto annexed,[a] be, together with the Pedigree of the ſaid S^r^ Edmund Andros (herewith alſo tranſmitted) fairly regiſtered in y^e^ College of Arms by the Regiſter of the ſaid College, and allowed unto him the ſaid S^r^ Edmund Andros, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and of the body of his Great Grandfather John Andros, ſon and heir of the forementioned John Andros and Judith de Sauſmarez, having, poſſeſſing and enjoying the ſaid Seignorie, to be borne and uſed by him and them on all occaſions according to the Law of Arms: And for ſo doing this ſhall be a ſufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and ſeal the 23^d^ day of September, 1686, in the ſecond year of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King James the Second, &c.

Norfolke & Marſhall."

To the Kings Heralds,
and Purſuiv^ts^ of Arms.

During the exile of the Stuarts, Edmund Andros ſerved in the army of Prince Henry of Naſſau (PALFREY, iii. 127), and was faithful to their cauſe. His family indeed was eminent among the adherents of the King, as appears by the pardon granted 13th Auguſt, 1660, by Charles II. to the inhabitants of Guernſey. In it he declares that Amice Andros, Edmund his ſon, and Charles his brother, Sir Henry Davie, bart, and Nathaniel Darell, during the preceding troubles "continued inviolably faithful to his Majeſty, and conſequently have no need to be compriſed in this general pardon." So alſo we learn by the monument to Elizabeth, mother

[a] The Andrews family of Denton bore "Gules, a ſaltire *or*, ſurmounted of another vert." O'Callaghan and Trumbull (Col. Rec. of Conn. iii. 392) have followed an error in BERRY'S Hiſtory of Guernſey, wherein the arms of Andros are ſaid to be "a chevron between three pelicans vulning themſelves." Such a coat indeed is found on the monument of Amice Andros, but they undoubtedly belong to his wife Elizabeth Stone, the mother of Governor Andros.

mother of Sir Edmund, that ſhe "ſhared with her huſband the troubles and exile to which he was expoſed for ſeveral years in the ſervice of Charles I. and Charles II."[b]

Edmund Andros received his firſt conſiderable preferment by being made Gentleman in Ordinary to the Queen of Bohemia in 1660. He had undoubtedly been attracted to her ſervice through the poſition of his uncle, Sir Robert Stone, who was Cup-bearer to that princeſs, and he was afterwards more cloſely allied to her friends in conſequence of his marriage. Whether any part of his youthful years while he was a page in the Royal ſervice, had been ſpent in her houſehold or not, it is worthy of notice that as a young man Andros was in a poſition to acquire the accompliſhments of a Court, and to behold Royalty in its moſt faſcinating form.

Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, was the only daughter of King James I. of England, and was born 19th Auguſt, 1596. She was married 27th Dec. 1612, to Frederick V., Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria and Sileſia, who was ſoon elected King of Bohemia, but loſt all his poſſeſſions by the fortune of war. He died at Mentz, November 19th, 1632, having had thirteen children, of whom the beſt known were Prince Rupert, and Sophia, wife of Erneſt Auguſtus, Elector of Hanover, mother of George I. of England.

The Queen of Bohemia had ſhared the exile and misfortunes of her Engliſh relatives, and returned to England, 17th May, 1661. She died February 13th, 1662, at London.

Hiſtorians

[b] "She lived with her husband 42 years and was the mother of 9 children." She died 25 Dec. 1686, aged 73. (BERRY, Hiſt. Guernſey.)

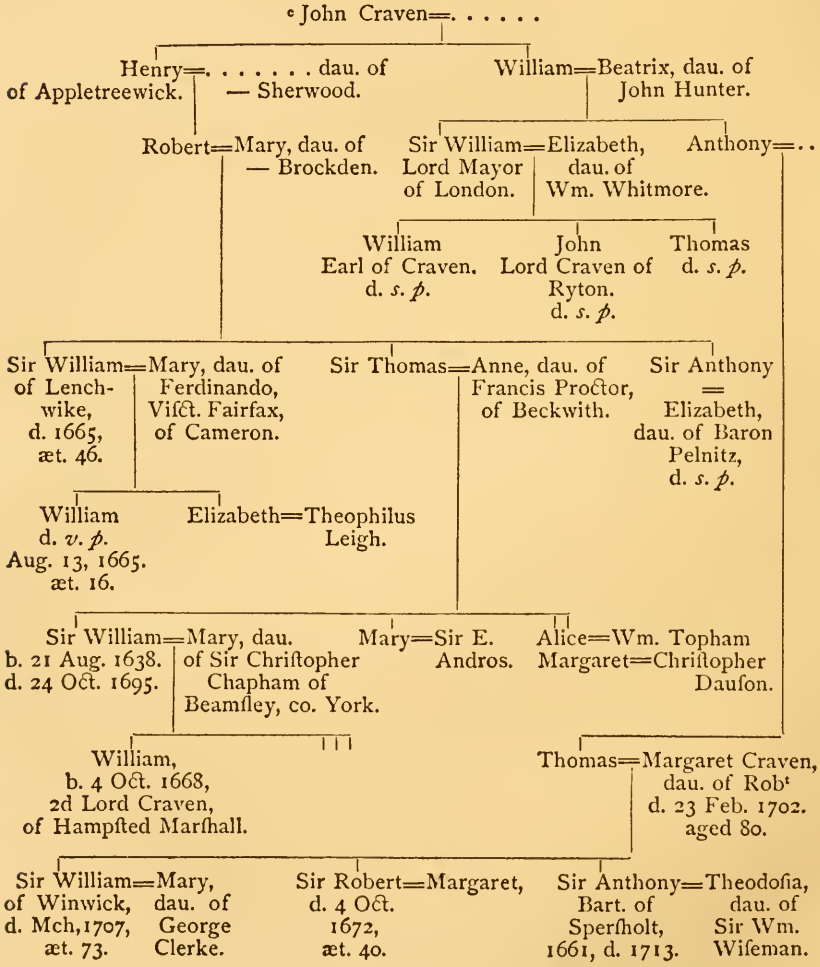
Hiſtorians have agreed in deſcribing this princeſs as a moſt charming woman. JESSE (Court of England) writes thus: "Lively in her manners, affectionate in her diſpoſition, and beautiful in her perſon; throwing a charm and a refinement over the ſocial intercourſe of life; ſhe yet poſſeſſed with all theſe qualities, a ſtrength of mind which never became maſculine; talents which were never obtruſive, and a warmth of heart which remained with her to the end." "In proſperity modeſt and unaſſuming; in adverſity ſurmounting difficulties and dignifying poverty, her character was regarded with enthuſiaſm in her own time, and has won for her the admiration of poſterity." "In the Low Countries ſhe was ſo beloved as to be ſtyled 'the Queen of Hearts.'"

During her long widowhood, her chief adviſer and friend was William, Earl of Craven, and it was to the ſiſter of the choſen heir to a portion of the honors of this nobleman, that Edmund Andros was married, in 1671. It has been believed that the Earl of Craven was married to the Queen, and he was certainly one of the braveſt and moſt honored gentlemen of his time.

In 1666, Andros was made Major of a Regiment of foot, which was ſent to America. DUNCAN writes that Andros diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the war againſt the Dutch, and was in 1672, "commander of the forces in Barbados and had obtained the reputation of being ſkilled in American affairs."

In February, 1671, Andros married Marie, oldeſt daughter of Thomas Craven of Appletreewick, co. York, and thus ſiſter to the "heir in reverſion to the Barony of Hamſted-Marſhall."

Marſhall." This match is a ſufficient proof of the eſtimation in which he was held, as the lady was ſiſter of the deſignated heir of the Earl of Craven, his former patron. The pedigree of the Cravens will be beſt underſtood by the annexed tabular ſtatement.[c] The "Peerages" have left the matter obſcure, but


[c] John Craven=. . . . . .
Henry=. . . . . dau. of — Sherwood. of Appletreewick.
William=Beatrix, dau. of John Hunter.
Robert=Mary, dau. of — Brockden.
Sir William=Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Whitmore. Lord Mayor of London.
Anthony=. .
William Earl of Craven. d. s. p.
John Lord Craven of Ryton. d. s. p.
Thomas d. s. p.
Sir William=Mary, dau. of Ferdinando, Viſct. Fairfax, of Cameron. of Lench-wike, d. 1665, æt. 46.
Sir Thomas=Anne, dau. of Francis Proctor, of Beckwith.
Sir Anthony = Elizabeth, dau. of Baron Pelnitz, d. s. p.
William d. v. p. Aug. 13, 1665. æt. 16.
Elizabeth=Theophilus Leigh.
Sir William=Mary, dau. of Sir Chriſtopher Chapham of Beamſley, co. York. b. 21 Aug. 1638. d. 24 Oct. 1695.
Mary=Sir E. Andros.
Alice=Wm. Topham
Margaret=Chriſtopher Dauſon.
William, b. 4 Oct. 1668, 2d Lord Craven, of Hampſted Marſhall.
Thomas=Margaret Craven, dau. of Robt d. 23 Feb. 1702. aged 80.
Sir William=Mary, dau. of George Clerke. of Winwick, d. Mch, 1707, æt. 73.
Sir Robert=Margaret, d. 4 Oct. 1672, æt. 40.
Sir Anthony=Theodoſia, dau. of Sir Wm. Wiſeman. Bart. of Sperſholt, 1661, d. 1713.

but it has been rendered plain by ſome articles in "Notes and Queries" for 1868. The Earl of Craven, after the death of his brothers, entailed the Barony on his more diſtant couſins of Appletreewick, omitting the iſſue of his uncle Anthony Craven. At his death, April 9th, 1697, the title paſſed to William Craven, nephew of Lady Andros.

It is poſſible that Andros came to England for the marriage, and returned to Barbados; but we think it more probable that the regiment had been recalled to England. Duncan ſtates that in April, 1672, a regiment raiſed for Prince Rupert was armed for the firſt time with the bayonet, that Andros was made Major, and the four Barbados companies then under his command were incorporated in it. In the ſame month, the proprietors of the Province of Carolina, of which the Earl of Craven was one, conferred on him the title of Landgrave, with four Baronies, containing 48,000 acres of land.

In April, 1674, Andros ſucceeded his father in his eſtates in Guernſey, and 30 June, was ſworn as Bailly of the iſland, the reverſion of that office having been before granted him.

We do not find mention of the occaſion which recommended him to the attention of the Duke of York, but from his early attendance on the royal family, and his exceptional loyalty, he had probably long been known to that prince. Andros was accordingly ſelected to be the Governor of the Province of New York, which was claimed by the Duke, and had recently been reſtored to him by the Dutch. He

He arrived in this country, November 1ſt, 1674, accompanied by his wife.

A brief notice of the events which had occurred in this country immediately before his arrival, may render his ſubſequent proceedings more intelligible to the reader.

On the 27th of Auguſt, 1664, the Dutch Colony of New Netherland was ſurrendered to an Engliſh force under Col. Richard Nicolls. The King, Charles II., had already granted it, by patent dated 12 March, 1664, to his brother, the Duke of York. After it had been held by the Engliſh for over nine years, the Dutch had recaptured it, Auguſt 9, 1673; but under the terms of the treaty of peace, it was reſtored to its Engliſh owners. In a letter dated $\frac{7}{17}$ July, 1674, the Dutch embaſſadors wrote that they had complied with the orders from the States-General to notify the King that the Province would be delivered to his agent; that Edmund Andros had been deſignated as the perſon, and was to ſail before the end of the week. (N. Y. Col. Doc. ii. 733.) The Colony at that time was eſtimated to contain between ſix and ſeven thouſand white inhabitants, to which number were to be added the Engliſh ſettlers on Long Iſland. Andros's commiſſion, which was dated July 1, 1674, made him "Lieutenant and Governor" over that part of Maine which was ſtyled Pemaquid, Long Iſland, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, and the territory from the weſt ſide of Connecticut River to the eaſt ſide of Delaware Bay. This latter territory compriſed not only the State of New York, but Delaware, New Jerſey and a large portion of Connecticut;

cut; the claim of the Duke of York to which domains was by no means undiſputed.

Andros was at the ſame time commiſſioned as captain of a regiment of foot, raiſed by the Duke of York for ſervice in the Colony, and received the neceſſary money for the expenſes attendant upon eſtabliſhing the new government. He was accuſed by ſome of the Dutch coloniſts of having exacted a new and unlawful oath of allegiance from them, but this difficulty ſeems to have ſpeedily ſubſided. His inſtructions had been explicit that he ſhould not diſturb thoſe coloniſts who deſired to remain in good faith, and we ſee no reaſon to doubt that Andros fulfilled his orders. He has left an account of his adminiſtration for the firſt three years (N. Y. Col. Doc. iii. 254–7) from which we take the principal items.

In October, 1674, he ſays, that having received poſſeſſion of New York and reduced the eaſt end of Long Iſland, he took in hand the turbulent at various other places; theſe once quieted, the country had been peaceful ever ſince. The next ſummer he commenced to preſs the Duke's claim to that part of the country between the Hudſon and Connecticut rivers. He therefore wrote ſeveral letters to the Governor and General Court of Connecticut, but it may eaſily be believed that the claim was only a matter of form. In fact, both parties had a patent for the ſame land, ſince the Connecticut Charter covered all the land from the Narraganſett Bay, due weſt to the South Sea, and the Duke of York's territory was to be carved from this domain. Andros indeed ſays with truth that the Engliſh claim had been abandoned, ſince

ſince under that patent Connecticut might claim "New Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland, Carolina and the Spaniſh Weſt Indies," as well as all New York. The Duke of York was not diſpoſed to preſs the matter, and wrote to Andros in January, 1675–6, that he approved of the demand, as preſerving his title entire, but hoped for ſome more convenient method of adjuſting the boundaries in the future; the only ſtipulation he made, was that the Connecticut men ſhould not approach within twenty miles of the Hudſon River. Within a month, however, the hoſtile attitude of the Indians compelled the eaſtern coloniſts to apply to Andros for aid in the alarming poſition of affairs. On the 1ſt of July, 1675, a letter was ſent by Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut to New York, and Andros not only was "much troubled at the Chriſtians' misfortunes and hard diſaſters in thoſe parts," but he propoſed to ſtart at once, with a force "ready to take ſuch reſolutions as may be fit for me," and to make the beſt of his way to Connecticut River; "his royal Highneſs's bounds," as he ſignificantly termed them.

This was more than the coloniſts had anticipated; yet they were unwilling to bring the diſpute of boundaries to an open rupture, eſpecially at ſuch a time. Andros, therefore, was allowed to come to Saybrook with his two ſmall veſſels, and was met by Robert Chapman and Thomas Bull in behalf of the Colony. Various proteſts were exchanged, and Andros cauſed the Duke of York's Charter and his commiſſion to be read. After this ceremony, he declared he ſhould depart immediately unleſs deſired to ſtay. In return, the agents of the Colony, who had ſtudiouſly diſavowed any ſhare in theſe proceedings,

proceedings, read a proteſt on the part of Connecticut. And ſo "his Honor was guarded with the town ſoldiers to the waterſide, went on board, and preſently fell down below the Fort, with ſalutes on both ſides." (Trumbull, Col. Rec. Conn. ii. 584.) Thus both ſides parted in peace, each content with its own performance; and a few years afterwards the boundary was ſettled by mutual conceſſions.

Andros purſued his plans for protecting his Colony, furniſhed the neceſſary arms and ammunition, and diſarmed the friendly Indians. Returning to New York, he called together the neighboring ſachems and renewed the treaties with them; and in Auguſt, 1675, he proceeded to Albany, where he ſucceeded in gaining the friendſhip of the Mohawks and other powerful tribes. For nearly a year, till the death of Philip, Auguſt 12th, 1676, Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut ſuffered from the barbarous incurſions of the Indians. During this time, Andros, by his own account, had remained unwillingly idle, his offers of aſſiſtance having been rejected by his neighbors. He would have brought into the field his Mohawk allies, but the offer being ſlighted he could only keep them true to their allegiance, build forts and boats, and prevent any increaſe of Philip's forces. He ſeems in fact to have been greatly offended by the aſſertions of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, that it was at Albany, and through his connivance, that the hoſtile Indians had obtained their ſupplies of arms and ammunition. He ſent two gentlemen to Boſton to obtain ſatisfaction, and received only a letter "clearing the magiſtrates, but not the generalty, ſtill aſperſed without any known cauſe, complaint or notice." So indignant

nant was he at this falſe accuſation, that after his arrival in England, he petitioned the King in Council to cauſe inquiry into the truth of the matter; to which the agents, William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley merely replied, that they were not furniſhed with the information, and that evil-minded perſons might have ſold ammunition to the Indians deſpite the Governor's prohibition; in ſhort, while evading all conceſſions or apologies, they inſinuated the truth of the charge.

Towards the end of the ſummer of 1676, the Indian troubles broke out in the ſettlements in Maine, and though Maſſachuſetts had taken poſſeſſion of the Duke of York's territory of Pemaquid, Andros exerted himſelf to protect the ſettlers there, and ſent an armed ſloop thither.

In June, 1677, he ſent a force to Pemaquid and conſtructed a fort there, which he garriſoned with fifty men; and he undoubtedly contributed much to the pacification of that country for the next few years.

In Auguſt, 1677, he viſited Albany with an agent from Maryland, and there received anew the aſſurances of the friendſhip of the weſtern Indians. At that time and place he received permiſſion from the Duke of York to take a brief leave of abſence, and we tranſcribe a few paſſages from the letter. "I am glad to find the quiet condition of your government notwithſtanding the late troubles that have been in your neighbourhood." "In regard you expreſs a deſire to come for England for ſome time to look after your own concerns, if you ſhall towards the end of this ſummer continue

tinue to be of that mind, (not doubting your care to ſettle all things during your abſence from your government in the beſt and ſafeſt manner), I do agree that you come away with the lateſt ſhipping, ſo as having the winter to yourſelf, you may be ready to return to your government with the firſt ſhips that go hence in the ſpring."

Andros indeed, up to this time had merited the thanks of his employer. He had kept the country at peace, and had already made its revenue equal to its current expenſes. The former laws in force during the Engliſh rule had been re-eſtabliſhed, and it would ſeem that he had even tried to perſuade the Duke of York to concede to the ſettlers ſome form of a legiſlative Aſſembly. (N. Y. Col. Doc. ii. 235.) He therefore communicated to the Council and General Court of Aſſizes, in October, the permiſſion he had received to viſit England, and arranged all matters likely to ariſe in his abſence. On the 17th November, 1677, he ſailed from New York, not accompanied by his wife probably, as we find no mention of her.

During his ſtay in England at this time, Sir Edmund Andros was knighted, a ſufficient proof of the favor in which he was held at court. On the 8th April, 1678, he was called before the Committee for Trade and Plantations, and was examined in regard to affairs in New England as well as in his own Colony. His anſwer was quite elaborate, and is printed in the New York Colonial Documents, iii. 260–265. In regard to his own Colony of New York, he eſtimates the towns, villages, and pariſhes at about twenty-four in number, the

the militia as numbering 2,000, the value of all eſtates at £150,000. He thinks a ſubſtantial merchant is one worth £500 to £1,000, and a planter is rich who has half as much in moveables.

His opinion of the ſettlements in New England certainly does not ſeem unfriendly. He ſtates indeed that "the acts of trade and navigation are ſaid, and is generally believed, not to be obſerved in the Colonies as they ought," yet he adds, "I do not find but the generality of the magiſtrates and people are well affected to the King and Kingdom, but moſt knowing no other government than their own, think it beſt and are wedded to and opinionate for it. And the magiſtrates and others in place, choſen by the people, think that they are obliged to aſſert and maintain ſaid government all they can, and are Church-members and like ſo to be choſen, and to continue without any conſiderable alteration and change there, and depend upon the people to juſtify them in their actings."

Andros at this time brought before the Council the matter of the falſe charge that he had ſupplied the Indians with ammunition, and the Agents for Maſſachuſetts, William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley accordingly replied, promiſing "To do their utmoſt endeavour" to remove any miſunderſtanding between Sir Edmund and their government.

On the 27th of May, 1678, he ſailed for New York in the "Bloſſom," taking with him William Pinhorne, James Graham, John White, John Weſt and others, including his chaplain,

chaplain, the Rev. Charles Woolley, whoſe Journal was publiſhed in 1701.[d]

He arrived on the 7th September, 1678, and found his Colony at peace, though there were ſtill difficulties to be apprehended in dealing with the Indians. During the next two years Andros ſeems to have been much diſturbed by controverſies with ſome of the leading merchants, and complaints were freely made to the Duke of York that his Governor was diſhoneſt. Accordingly, James wrote, May 24, 1680, to Andros, (N. Y. Col. Doc. iii. 283,) that he wiſhed him to return to England "by the firſt convenience," turning over the government to Anthony Brockholſt, the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. John Lewen was ſent hither as a ſpecial commiſſioner to inveſtigate the accounts of the government, and his report (printed in N. Y. Col. Doc. iii. 302–8) was decidedly unfavorable to Andros. The Governor, however, who had ſailed from New York, January 7, 1681, was able to refute the charges made againſt him, and ends his reply as follows:—

"Laſtly, I anſwer to the whole report, I do find all the imputations upon myſelf to be wholly untrue and deny every part thereof." . . . . . "But if any objections or doubts remain, I am ſtill ready to ſubject them to the greateſt ſcrutiny his Royal Highneſs ſhall think fit, not doubting his Royal Highneſs's juſtice and my own vindication." (N. Y. Col. Doc. iv. 313.)

We have learned nothing reſpecting Andros's poſition in England for the next five years, except that he was in favor at

[d] It has been reprinted (New York, 1860) with notes by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan.

at Court, being, in 1683, ſworn Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to the King, Charles II. He very probably devoted his attention to his eſtates in Guernſey, as in this year he and his wife received from the Crown a grant of the Iſland of Alderney for ninety-nine years, at a rent of thirteen ſhillings. In 1685, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Princeſs of Denmark's Regiment of Horſe, commanded by the Earl of Scarſdale.

The acceſſion of James II. however, February, 1685, opened a new proſpect of advancement. Andros ſeems to have been a ſtaunch member of the Church of England, but his long intimacy with the Duke of York had doubtleſs given that Prince a favorable impreſſion of his abilities. The Charter of Maſſachuſetts, after a conteſt extending through many years, had been declared vacated, October 23rd, 1684. The notorious Col. Piercy Kirke[e] had been deſignated as the new Governor by Charles II. and confirmed by James, but New England

[e] Not much is known of Col. Piercy Kirke. His father was Col. Lewis Kirke, who in 1642-3 commanded the Royal forces in the defence of Reading againſt the troops under Hampden. (Lord Nugent's Life of Hampden, ii. 339-343.) Some account of Kirke is given in "Notes and Queries," 2nd S. viii. 472. It ſeems that Piercy Kirke, in 1673, ſerved under the Duke of Monmouth in the army of the King of France. In 1675, he was Captain-Lieutenant in the Royal regiment of Horſe-Guards; and in 1680, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Tangier regiment. He was ſoon after made Colonel of this regiment, and in 1682 was transferred to the Queen's regiment. In 1684, he came with his regiment to England, and was employed under the Earl of Feverſham during Monmouth's rebellion. His conduct after that revolt was quelled, has covered his name with infamy, and Macauley has drawn his character in vivid colors. He was made Brigadier-General in 1685, was one of thoſe who joined William of Orange, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the ſame year, was ſent to the army in Flanders, and died at Breda, October 31, 1691.

He married Lady Mary Howard, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Suffolk. From the identity of names it is probable that his ſon was the Percy Kirke who in 1735 was a Brigadier-General, commanding the King's Own Regiment of Foot.

England had been ſpared the affliction of his preſence. Joſeph Dudley had been commiſſioned as Preſident of the Council, and ſerved as chief magiſtrate from May 15th, 1686, till December 19th following.

Andros was commiſſioned Governor in chief in and over the dominion of New England, June 3, 1686, though his appointment is ſpoken of as ſettled, in a letter from Randolph, dated at Boſton, July 28th of that year. (Hutchinſon Papers, ii. 288, Prince Society's edition.)

It would ſeem as if Andros had received leſs than juſtice from the hiſtorians of Maſſachuſetts. Hutchinson (Hiſt. i. 353) writes of him, "he was leſs dreaded than Kirke, but he was known to be of an arbitrary diſpoſition. He kept a correſpondence with the Colony whilſt he was Governor of New York. His letters then diſcovered much of the dictator." So Palfrey (iii. 517) in his admirable Hiſtory, ſays that James "had known Andros many years as a perſon of reſolution and capacity, of arbitrary principles, and of habits and taſtes abſolutely foreign to thoſe of the Puritans of New-England; and could ſcarcely have been ignorant of his perſonal grudge againſt Maſſachuſetts, on account of old affronts. It was not to be doubted that here was a man prepared to be as oppreſſive and offenſive as the King deſired."

It is certainly but juſtice to an officer who filled ſo many important poſitions to the entire ſatisfaction of employers ſo different as James II. and William of Orange, to ſcrutinize with deliberation ſuch charges againſt his character, and to inſiſt upon undoubted evidence of his perſonal iniquities.

One

One thing ſeems evident, the government now impoſed on New England was not the act of Andros, nor is there any proof that he ſought the poſition of Governor. Randolph indeed had labored for years to effect the downfall of the Charter government; and as PALFREY has ſhown in ſucceſſive chapters, in aid of the ſame purpoſe were the efforts of Engliſh merchants whoſe trade was injured by the commercial enterpriſe of Maſſachuſetts, and the denunciations of Engliſh politicians, who conſidered the Charter government an infringement of the Royal prerogative. We have ſeen no evidence of Andros's complicity with theſe enemies of New England, and no proof of an unfriendly diſpoſition when he accepted office.

It will hardly be imputed to Andros as a fault that he took the view of the Royal authority which prevailed at Court. As a ſubordinate, appointed to a certain poſition to carry out a certain policy, he had no choice but to obey or reſign. In carrying out the commands of his maſter, he can only be blamed if his conduct was cruel or even harſh, in exceſs of his inſtructions. It will certainly be difficult, we think, to faſten any ſuch ſtigma upon Andros. Leaving his political offences, for which the King was reſponſible, what perſonal charges can be ſubſtantiated againſt him?

It is evident that no perſon was executed for a political offence, and that none of the atrocities of Jeffreys or Lauderdale were repeated in this country. It is equally evident that no one was fined or impriſoned for non-conformity to the Church of England, and the contraſt with the mother country

country is entirely in our favor. If the fees exacted were exceſſive, a point hereafter to be conſidered, was Andros a gainer thereby? From a report made at the time, and printed in N. Y. Colonial Documents, iv. 263, it appears that Andros was paid a fixed ſalary in 1686, of £1200 ſterling; in 1687, the ſame, and in 1688, £1400 ſterling, out of the revenue. We have yet to learn of any claim made againſt Andros for fees illegally collected or for public money mis-appropriated. PALMER indeed, in his Impartial Account, makes a ſtrong defenſe for Andros on this head. The Council were all old reſidents; the Secretary and Collector, who received the greateſt fees, were not appointed by Andros, and indeed Randolph quarrelled with him. The Treaſurer was John Uſher, who continued to reſide here after the downfall of Andros, and the Chief Juſtice was Dudley. It is hardly probable that Andros was reſponſible for the appointment of any of the higher officials, nor ſhould he be juſtly charged with the table of fees which was fixed for their benefit by a committee of the Council.

Reduced to plain ſtatements, the perſonal charges againſt Andros ſeem to be, firſt, a zeal for Epiſcopacy, which led him to inſiſt upon having a place for Church ſervices in one of the Boſton meeting-houſes for a time; and ſecondly, a rude or inſolent carriage towards his diſaffected ſubjects.

As to the firſt, the facts are patent, and they do not ſeem to conſtitute a very heinous offence. It was undeniably a great annoyance to the members of the Old South Church, to have the Governor uſe the building for Epiſcopal ſervices, but

but as they were held only when "the building was not occupied by the regular congregation," (PALFREY, iii. 522,) we cannot greatly cenſure Andros for his courſe.

As to his treatment of perſons accuſed of miſdemeanors, we find but one inſtance which was worthy of cenſure. The caſe of the Rev. Mr. Wiſwall of Duxbury, as narrated at p. 100 of this volume, is an evidence of inhumanity on the part of ſome one. If he were compelled to journey and appear before the Council when diſabled by gout, it was an act diſgraceful to the authorities; yet we muſt add, that Andros is not accuſed directly of being the perſecutor. The other inſtances ſink into inſignificance, and at moſt prove only that Andros was a paſſionate man, who did not heſitate to expreſs uncomplimentary opinions very freely. When Andros "called the people of the country Jacks and Toms;" and when, the conſtables having made an addreſs to Sir Edmund as to how they ſhould keep the peace if the ſailors from the Frigate made a fray, "he fell into a great rage and did curſe them and ſaid they ought to be ſent to Gaol and ordered Mr. Weſt to take their names,"—we cannot on that account rank him with Kirke or Claverhouſe.

So in two caſes cited by his accuſers, in pages 107 and 111 following: when certain impertinent buſy-bodies brought an Indian to teſtify that Andros was engaged in a conſpiracy to bring on an Indian War,—a ſtory whoſe folly was only equalled by the harm it might cauſe if believed by the people,—Andros contented himſelf with ridiculing them, though afterwards they were fined by the courts. To prove that

that he diſcountenanced making defence againſt the Indians, his opponents offer the teſtimony of certain village officials, whoſe affidavits prove only that Sir Edmund probably had read Shakeſpeare.

We fail, therefore, to ſee any evidence that Andros was cruel, rapacious, or diſhoneſt; we know of no charge affecting his morality, and we find a haſty temper the moſt palpable fault to be imputed to him.

To return to our ſketch of his public acts. He arrived at Boſton, a place which he had before viſited in October, 1680, to wait upon Lord Culpepper, (N. Y. Col. Doc. iii. 308,) in the "Kingfiſher," Sunday, December 19, 1686, and landed the next day attended by about ſixty ſoldiers. He was received with great acclamation of joy, and was eſcorted by a great number of merchants and others, to the Town Houſe. He at once proceeded to organize his government, which it muſt be remembered, as conſtituted by his commiſſion, was compoſed of the Governor and his Council. The other officers, judges, collectors, &c., were at hand, and the objects of the new rulers were ſoon diſcloſed. By loſing their Charter and its repreſentative form of government, the coloniſts had loſt the privilege of taxing themſelves. The Governor and Council impoſed the tax; and when the inhabitants of the town of Ipſwich attempted to reſiſt the law, the patriotic leaders of the movement were tried, fined and impriſoned. The judges were Dudley, Stoughton, Uſher and Randolph. This trial ended all attempts to diſpute this claim of the government, but it was only the natural

reſult

reſult of the forfeiture of the Charter, and in no ſenſe the act of the Governor.

The other claim of the Crown was to the ownerſhip of all the land, which involved two queſtions, viz. as to lands already owned by the ſettlers, and waſte lands. The government held that private titles were invalid, unleſs confirmed by the Crown on the payment of a quit rent. Prepoſterous as this doctrine may ſeem, it had ſtaunch defenders, and Andros was in earneſt in enforcing it. Many complied with the requirements of the government, but the work was not completed when the Revolution came. As to Andros's ſhare of the blame, Palmer makes the beſt defence, when he points out that Writs of Intruſion were brought only againſt a few perſons to teſt the right, and theſe perſons were thoſe able to conteſt the queſtion, and not obſcure individuals. The moral queſtion as to waſte lands is more difficult of deciſion, ſince the argument is not without force, that it was better for Andros to grant them to perſons who would improve them, than for the towns to hold them, unimproved, as commons.

Among the earlieſt acts of Andros, was his extending his authority over New Hampſhire, Plymouth and Rhode Iſland, as well as Maine and Maſſachuſetts. In October, 1687, he viſited Hartford, and took the government of Connecticut alſo into his hands, and he afterwards traveled through that Colony. The firſt few months of 1688 were ſpent at Boſton in conſolidating the legiſlation neceſſary for the future guidance of the government.

He

He had at this time the misfortune to loſe his wife, who died January 22, 1687–8, and was buried in the church-yard adjoining King's Chapel.[f]

In April, 1688,[g] Andros viſited Portſmouth and Pemaquid, where he repaired the fort, and proceeding to Penobſcot, he ſeized ſome property of Caſtine, a Frenchman who had ſettled there among the Indians. Returning to Boſton, "he found a great promotion awaiting him in a new commiſſion, creating him Governor of all the Engliſh poſſeſſions on the mainland, except Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia."[g] His command embraced New England, New York and New Jerſey, with its capital at Boſton.

In July, Auguſt and September, 1688, Andros made a tour through the Colonies, going through the Jerſeys, and viſiting New York city, Albany and Hartford. During this viſit he had

[f] In TRUMBULL'S Conn. Records, iii. 437, is a letter from John Weſt to John Allen at Hartford. It is dated January 21ſt, (Saturday,) and ſtates that he writes to let Allen "know the great grieſe and ſorrow wee are in for my Lady Andros, who ſince Tueſday laſt was ſevenight hath been extreamly ill, and ſoe continues almoſt at the Court of Death, and is a greate affliction to his Excellency who is moſt paſſionately concerned. If it ſhould pleaſe God to call her to himſelfe, wee ſhould all have a greate loſſe of a right good and vertuous Lady."

In a poſtcript Weſt adds—"January 26th. Mr. Belcher not proceeding on his intended Journey, have opportunity to add that on Sunday laſt the Lady Andros departed this life, to the great grieſe and ſorrow of his Excellency and all that knew her."

As to the funeral, the following account is given in Judge Sewall's Diary, quoted in BRIDGMAN'S King's Chapel Epitaphs, p. 318. "Between 4 and 5 I went to the funeral of the Lady Andros, having been invited by the Clark of the South Company. Between 7 and 8 (lychns illuminating the cloudy air) the corpſe was carried into the herſe drawn by ſix horſes, the ſoldiers making a guard from the Governor's houſe down the Priſon Lane to the South meeting-houſe; there taken out and carried in at the weſtern door, and ſet in the alley before the pulpit, with ſix mourning women by it. Houſe made light with candles and torches. There was a great noiſe and clamor to keep people out of the houſe that they might not ruſh in too ſoon. I went home."

[g] PALFREY, iii. 558, 561, 562.

had held a conference with the chiefs of the Five Nations, and had notified the Governor of Canada that these tribes were under the protection of the English. He must therefore have been surprised and disgusted to find that hostilities were imminent in the Colony of Maine. The cause of this outbreak was probably the resentment of Castine, whose property had been taken by Andros in the spring, and whose influence with the Penobscots was great.

At first, the Governor tried the effect of conciliation, but finding this useless, he collected some seven hundred troops,[h] and in November, 1688, he proceeded to Maine to defend the settlers there. He established and garrisoned several forts, a list of which will be found in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. 3rd S. i. 85. At Pemaquid, he received information of the probable designs of the Prince of Orange upon England, and January 10th, 1689, he issued the Proclamation which will be found on p. 75 of the present volume.

He returned to Boston early in March,[i] and the chief event of that month was the accusation that he had entered into a conspiracy with the Indians against the Colony, a base and foolish calumny. On the 4th of April, 1689, the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England was brought to Boston from Nevis by John Winslow, who had a copy of the Prince's Declaration. Andros had been previously warned however, by his friends in New York.

From this time until the 18th of April, there were doubtless plots and conspiracies without end. On that day the people

[h] Palfrey, iii. 568.

[i] Ibid, iii. 570.

people of Boſton roſe againſt Andros and his government, but no hint is given us of the real contrivers of the revolution. Palfrey, iii. 579, writes, "It would be very intereſting to know when and how the riſing in Boſton was projected. But conſpirators do not ſhow their hands while they are at their game; and after the ſettlement under King William, it became altogether unſuitable for thoſe who had been privy to the facts to let it be known that the inſurrection at Boſton was a movement independent of his enterpriſe." The contemporary accounts of the proceedings are numerous and full of detail. Byfield's Account was printed very ſoon and will be found in this volume; Hutchinson gives in his Hiſtory, (i. 374–377,) a copy of a letter ſent to Gov. Hinckley; Palfrey in the notes to his Hiſtory, gives a number of citations from original papers, including the narrative of John Riggs, a ſervant of Sir Edmund's; and laſt, O'Callaghan, (N. Y. Col. Documents, iii. 722,) prints Andros's own verſion. The events themſelves are ſo fully deſcribed in the following pages, that it is neceſſary to ſay only that Andros, who was in the fort on Fort-hill, was obliged to ſurrender on the firſt day, April 18th, and was lodged under guard at Mr. Uſher's houſe. On the 19th he was forced to order the ſurrender of the Caſtle in the harbor, and the Roſe frigate was alſo given up and partially diſmantled. A proviſional government was at once formed, and Andros was transferred to the cuſtody of John Nelſon at the fort. We have printed in the preſent collection a ſtatement by the Captain of the Caſtle, of the good treatment afforded Andros and his companions. It ſeems by Byfield's ſtory, that Sir Edmund made an unſucceſsful attempt to eſcape diſguiſed

diſguiſed in woman's apparel, in April; he was more ſucceſsful on the 2nd of Auguſt, when by the treachery of one of the corporals, he eſcaped from the Caſtle and reached Rhode Iſland. Waiting there too long, probably for ſome veſſel bound to New York or to England, he was captured by Major Sanford and ſent back to his former priſon.

The following named perſons were impriſoned with Andros. (R. I. Records, iii. 257.) "Joſeph Dudley, Judge Palmer, Mr. Randolph, Lt. Col. Lidgett, Lt. Col. Macgregry, Captain George, Major Brockholes, Mr. Graham, Mr. Weſt, Captain Treffry, Mr. Juſtice Bullivant, Mr. Juſtice Foxcroft, Captain White, Captain Ravencroft, Enſign Pipin, Dr. Roberts, Mr. Farewell, Mr. Jemeſon, Mr. Kane, Mr. Broadbent, Mr. James Sherlock, ſheriff, Mr. Larkin, Captain Manning, Lt. Jordaine, Mr. Cutler,"—25 in all, to which Byfield adds Mr. Crafford and Mr. Smith, and Hutchinson ſays that the number ſeized and confined amounted to about fifty. Probably ſome were ſoon releaſed, or were too obſcure in rank to be recorded.

It is our intention now to trace the perſonal fortunes of the depoſed Governor, rather than the courſe of his ſucceſſors. He was kept priſoner until February, 1690, when, in accordance with an order from England, Sir Edmund and his companions were ſent thither for trial. The order, which was cauſed by letters which they had managed to convey to the Court, was dated July 30, 1689, but it did not reach Boſton till very late in the year, and the priſoners were ſent by the firſt opportunity.[j]

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[j] See Hutchinson, i. 392; R. I. Records, iii. 256.

The Colony ſent over Eliſha Cooke and Thomas Oakes to aſſiſt their agents, Sir Henry Aſhurſt and Increaſe Mather, in proſecuting their charges againſt Sir Edmund and his aſſociates. We find in the New York Col. Documents, iii. 722, and alſo in R. I. Records, iii. 281, an account by Sir Edmund of his adminiſtration, which is termed by PALFREY (iii. 587) "extremely diſingenuous," though we cannot aſſent to this term. In it he ſays that he and his friends were ſent to England "where, after ſummons given to the pretended agents of New England, and their twice appearance at the Council Board, nothing being objected by them or others, they were diſcharged."

HUTCHINSON, indeed, (i. 394,) attempts to lay the blame of this releaſe of Andros and his more guilty aſſociates, upon Sir John Somers, the counſel employed by the agents. It may be nearer the truth to ſay that Andros had committed no crime for which he could be puniſhed, and that he had in no way exceeded or abuſed the powers conferred upon him.

At all events, Andros was favorably received at home, and in 1692 was appointed Governor of Virginia, to which command was joined that of Maryland. "He brought over to Virginia the Charter of William and Mary College, of which he laid the foundation. He encouraged manufactures and the cultivation of cotton in that Colony, regulated the Secretary's office, where he commanded all the public papers and records to be ſorted and kept in order, and when the State Houſe was burned, had them carefully preſerved, and again ſorted and regiſtered. By theſe and other commend-

able

able acts, he succeeded in gaining the esteem of the people, and in all likelihood would have been still more useful to the Colony had his stay been longer, but his administration closed in November, 1698." (O'Callaghan, Woolley's Journal, p. 67.)

Strangely enough, the Governor who in Massachusetts was chiefly hated for his love of Episcopacy, was overthrown in Virginia for quarrelling with the Church authorities. The Earl of Bellomont writes in 1690, in a letter printed in N. Y. Col. Doc. iv. 490, "Sir Edmund Andros for quarrelling with Doctor Blair in Virginia, brought the resentment of the Bishop of London and the Church (they say) on his head, which is the reason he has lost his government, and by the same rule they would get me recalled by making this a church quarrel." Bishop Meade in his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," i. 157-8, gives some account of this controversy. The opponent of Andros was the Rev. James Blair, Commissary of the Bishop of London and President of the College, who seems to have passed nearly all his life in disputes with successive Governors; and it is no proof that Andros was in the wrong that he was recalled and superseded. The record of the trial of Dr. Blair is preserved at Lambeth, the result being that he returned triumphant with a good sum of money for his College.

Sir Edmund soon reappears, however, as the recipient of Court favor, being in 1704 appointed Governor of Guernsey, an office which he held for two years, retaining also the post of Bailiff of the Island, which he had for life. This is nearly the last we learn of him, and his age, nearly seventy years, must

muſt have debarred him from farther ſervice. We find his name indeed among the new members in the "Proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, 20 Feb. 1712–3 to 19 Feb. 1713–4;"[k] and this was in the laſt year of his life, as he was buried at St. Anne's, Soho, Weſtminſter, London, 27th Feb. 1713–4, in his 76th year.

There remain to be noticed only a few items in reſpect to Sir Edmund's marriages, all occurring after his return from Virginia.

We do not know how ſoon after the death of his firſt wife in 1688 he married again; but the examination made for us by Joſeph L. Cheſter, Eſq., of London, ſhows that Sir Edmund's ſecond wife was Elizabeth, third daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Criſpe of Quekes, co. Kent. Her father, who died in 1680, was the oldeſt ſon of Thomas Criſpe, Eſq. of Gondhurſt, co. Kent, nephew and heir-male of Henry Criſpe of Quekes. She was a widow, having married firſt Chriſtopher Clapham, (ſon of Sir Chriſtopher Clapham, Knt. of Clapham, co. York,) who died 15th November, 1677, and was buried in Birchington Church, Iſle of Thanet, co. Kent: by him ſhe had but one child, Chriſtopher Clapham, who is mentioned in Andros's Will. It may be added, that Sir William Craven, brother of the firſt Lady Andros, married Mary Clapham, a ſiſter-in-law of this Mrs. Elizabeth Clapham. The connection between the families rendered this ſecond marriage of Andros the more natural.

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[k] Communicated by W. S. Appleton, Eſq.

The ſecond Lady Andros was buried at St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, co. Middleſex, Auguſt 18th, 1703.

Sir Edmund married thirdly, April 21ſt, 1707, Elizabeth Fitzherbert, of whoſe family nothing has been found. She ſurvived him and was buried at St. Anne's, Soho, February 12th, 1716–17. He left no iſſue by any of his wives, though repreſentatives of the family, in the line of his nephew, ſtill reſide at Guernſey.

In reviewing the long public career of Sir Edmund Andros, we are ſtruck not leſs by the amount of work which he performed than by the cenſures which his ſervices incurred. He was the Governor at times of every Royal Province on the main-land, and exerciſed a larger influence than any other of the rulers ſent hither by Great Britain. He was repeatedly accuſed of diſhoneſty and oppreſſion, yet he paſſed harmleſs through repeated examinations only to receive freſh promotion. He was apparently the choſen follower of James, and yet there is no reaſon to ſuſpect him of any diſloyalty to his country at the anxious period when that monarch was ſtriving to retain his throne. He was intruſted by William with the government of Virginia, and was honored by Queen Anne; thus holding office under four ſucceſſive monarchs. Surely there muſt have been ſome noble traits of character in a man thus perpetually involved in conteſts and thus invariably ſucceſsful.

It is certainly to be regretted that we have been led to form our opinion of Andros from the reports of men who were deeply intereſted in maligning him. That his government

ment was diſtaſteful to the citizens of Maſſachuſetts is undeniable, but no man ſent here to perform the ſame duty would have been acceptable. In reality the grievance of the coloniſts lay in the deſtruction of their Charter, and filled with hatred to thoſe who had thus deprived them of this accuſtomed liberty, they were at enmity with every form of government that might be impoſed in its place. The leaders indeed found that a reſtoration of the Charter was impoſſible, but Increaſe Mather's letters teſtify how reluctantly the people acquieſced, and how ſharply he was blamed for not effecting impoſſibilities.

As to the government of Andros, we fail to ſee in it any ſpecial hardſhips or perſecution. He himſelf declares that he levied for the expenſes of the State only the uſual annual tax of a penny in the pound, which had been the rate for the previous fifty years. If other officers, not appointed by him, nor under his control, charged unmerciful fees, that was a matter to be urged againſt them. It is a ſignificant fact, however, that moſt of theſe officers remained in America and were unmoleſted. If under inſtructions from the Crown, and fortified by the opinions of Engliſh judges, he attempted to collect rent for lands which the ſettlers claimed were their own, unleſs he uſed fraud or violence, he ſhould no more be blamed than the lawyers employed in the caſes.

We ſee then no reaſon to doubt that Sir Edmund Andros was an upright and honorable man, faithful to his employers, conſcientious in his religious belief, an able ſoldier, poſſeſſed of great adminiſtrative abilities, a man worthy to be ranked among the leaders of his time. He may have been haſty of ſpeech,

ſpeech, yet his words were followed by no acts of revenge; he may have been proud of his anceſtry and his poſition at Court, yet we find no evidence that his pride exceeded the bounds of decorum. He was ſingularly fortunate in acquiring the affection of the Indians at a time when their goodwill was of immenſe importance; and his overthrow was the precurſor of one of the moſt diſaſtrous Indian wars that New England ever experienced.

It ſhould be remembered, finally, that he labored under the diſadvantage of being here at the time of a tranſition in affairs. He was faſt building up a party here of thoſe who wiſhed to aſſimilate Maſſachuſetts to other portions of the Britiſh empire. There were many, and thoſe not the pooreſt or leaſt educated, who were ſorry when the reaction ſucceeded for a time and the old rule was re-eſtabliſhed. And yet the triumph was but nominal, for the old Charter and the old ſyſtem were never reſtored. The Colony was deſtined to enter upon a new career which was to reach to the Revolution, and undoubtedly a potent influence at the outſet was the breaking up of old aſſociations effected by Andros. The only injuſtice we need to repair, is the miſtaken idea that he was the ruling cauſe of the change—it was ſomething far more powerful. Unless, therefore, we are diſpoſed to quarrel with the progreſs of events, and to wiſh to reſtore our State to the primitive rule of the Puritan church, we ſhould ceaſe to make a bugbear of the inſtrument of its overthrow. We may claſs Andros rather among thoſe ſtateſmen, unwelcome but neceſſary, whoſe very virtues and abilities are deteſted in their life-time, becauſe they do ſo thoroughly their appointed work and initiate new periods in national hiſtory.

WILL OF SIR EDMUND ANDROS.

[Extracted from the Principal Regiſtry of Her Majeſty's Court of Probate, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.]

In the Name of God, Amen.

I Sr EDMUND ANDROS of Guernſey and now reſiding in the pariſh of St Anne in the Liberty of Weſtminſter in the County of Middleſex Knight being in health of body and of good and perfect memory praiſed be God do make and ordain this my laſt Will and Teſtament in manner and form following that is to ſay Firſt and principally I commend my ſoul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator truſting and aſſuredly hoping through the merits and mediation of my bleſſed Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt to inherit eternal life my body to be decently buried but without oſtentation and as to the worldly eſtate it hath pleaſed God to bleſs me with

with I diſpoſe thereof as followeth viz Imprs: I order and direct that all the juſt debts which I may happen to owe at my deceaſe be forthwith paid Item I give the ſum of one hundred pounds for the placing of ten poor children to be apprentices to ſome trades or otherwiſe preferred according to the diſcretion of my Executor that is to ſay ten pounds for each child Item Whereas I am entitled to two ſeveral annuities of fifty pounds p. annum each payable out of the Exchequer by virtue of an Act of Parliament whereof the order for payment for one is number one thouſand and ninety four and therefore payment of the other is number four thouſand three hundred ſeventy ſeven now for a further and better proviſion for Dame Elizabeth my wife I do give unto her the ſaid two ſeveral annuities of fifty pounds p: ann: a piece together with the ſeveral Tallys and Orders relating thereunto for and during the term of her natural life only and I alſo give unto my ſaid wife the ſum of one hundred pounds to be paid to her immediately after my death which ſaid ſeveral annuities for life and one hundred pounds I do hereby direct appoint and declare are for and in lieu of a jointure and in full recompence of her dower and are hereby given to my ſaid wife upon condition that ſhe ſhall not claim any intereſt right or title in or to any lands tenements or hereditaments of which I am or ſhall be ſeized at the time of my deceaſe and if my ſaid wife ſhall after my death claim any eſtate right title or intereſt in or to any of my lands tenements or hereditaments Then the bequeſt herein made unto her of the ſaid ſeveral annuities and of the ſaid one hundred pounds as aforeſaid ſhall be void and of none effect and then and in ſuch caſe I give the ſaid ſeveral annuities

and

and the ſaid one hundred pounds unto my Executor hereinafter named And from and after the deceaſe of my ſaid wife I alſo give the ſaid two ſeveral annuities of fifty pounds each unto my Executor hereinafter named together with the Tallys & orders relating thereunto Item I give the ſum of two hundred pounds which is due to me by bond from Thomas Cooper near Maidſtone in Kent taken in the name of my late ſiſter in law Mrs Hannah Criſpe and all the intereſt that ſhall be due thereupon unto Chriſtopher Clapham Eſq (ſon of my late dear deceaſed wife) if I do not in ſome other give or ſecure to the ſaid Chriſtopher Clapham the sd debt of two hundred pounds and intereſt Item I give to Edwin Wiat Eſq Serjeant at Law (if he ſhall ſurvive me) and in caſe of his death before me to his Executors Adminiſtrators or aſſigns the ſum of three hundred pounds which is due and owing to me by mortgage made from Mrs Mary Hurt unto my ſaid late wife by the name of Elizabeth Clapham Widow and all intereſt that ſhall be due thereupon and all my right and intereſt in and to the ſame upon this condition that the ſaid Serjt Wiat his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns ſhall within ſix months next after my deceaſe pay unto the ſaid Chriſtopher Clapham Eſq the ſum of two hundred pounds which ſum I do give to the ſaid Mr Clapham out of the ſaid debt Item I give to my niece Elizabeth daughter of my late brother John Andros deceaſed the ſum of two hundred pounds Item I give to my niece Ann daughter of my ſaid late brother John Andros the ſum of one hundred pounds Item I give to my nephew Cæſar ſon of my sd late brother John Andros the ſum of one hundred pounds Item I give to my nephew Edmund ſon of my ſaid late brother John Andros

dros the yearly ſum of twenty pounds for his maintenance which s.d yearly ſum of twenty pounds my will is ſhall be paid by my Executor hereinafter named free from all taxes charges and payments whatſoever unto my ſaid nephew Edmund or to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall from time to time have the care and keeping of him by equal half yearly payments for and during the term of his natural life that is to ſay at the feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary and the Feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel the firſt payment to begin and to be made at ſuch of the ſaid feaſts as ſhall firſt happen after my death Item I give unto my nephew William ſon of my ſaid late brother John Andros the ſum of one hundred pounds Item I give to my nephew George Son of my late brother George Andros deceaſed all my eſtate and intereſt in the Iſland of Alderney which I ſhall be ſeized or poſſeſſed of at the time of my death either in fee ſimple or for any term of years or otherwiſe howſoever in the ſaid Iſland of Alderney together with all powers privileges and franciſes to me belonging and all my right title and intereſt thereto and I alſo give unto my ſaid nephew George Andros the ſum of five hundred pounds Item whereas there is payable to me or my aſſigns out of the Exchequer and chargeable on the Revenue of Exciſe by Act of Parliament two ſeveral annuities of fifty pounds each whereof the order for one is number four hundred ſixty three & the order for the other is number four hundred ſixty four I do hereby give unto my ſaid nephew George Andros the ſaid two ſeveral annuitys or yearly ſums of fifty pounds & all my term benefit & advantages in & to the ſame together with the Tallys and orders relating thereunto to be delivered to him immediately

immediately after my deceaſe Item I give to my niece Anne Lemeſurier daughter of my ſaid late Brother George Andros the ſum of one hundred pounds Item Whereas Cæsar Knapton Gent is indebted to me in ſeveral ſums of money by bond mortgage or otherwiſe the mortgage being made to Ralph Marſhall Eſq & by him aſſigned to me in lieu of moneys had of mine I do hereby give unto the s.d Cæſar Knapton all ſuch moneys as remains due to me from him & do alſo releaſe unto him and his heirs all ſecurities which I have for the ſame Item I give to William Le Merchant Son of my late niece Elizabeth Le Merchant dec'ed the ſum of one hundred pounds and to his ſiſter Elizabeth the now wife of M.r Elizea Le Merchant the like ſum of one hundred pounds Item I releaſe and diſcharge my couſin Magdalen Andros Widow the Relict of my Couſin Amos Andros deceaſed and his heirs off and from all and every the ſum and ſums of money which is due and owing to me from the ſaid Amos Andros by Bond or otherwiſe Item I releaſe & diſcharge my couſin Mary Andros (daughter of the ſaid Amos Andros deceaſed) off and from all ſum and ſums of money charges and other expences whatſoever which I have diſburſed or have been at for her late maintenance or might have or clayme any wiſe for the ſame and alſo I give unto her the ſaid Mary Andros the ſume of one hundred pounds and my mind and will is and I doe hereby direct that the ſeveral and reſpective legacies hereinbefore given ſhall be by my Executor hereinafter named paid or aſſigned to the ſaid ſeveral legatees entitled thereto within one year next after my deceaſe nevertheleſs my will is and I do hereby declare that the ſaid ſeveral legacies hereinbefore given are given to

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the ſaid ſeveral legatees reſpectively upon condition that they do not claim any other part of my eſtate than what is hereby given to them reſpectively and that if any or either of them or any other perſon or perſons on their or any of their behalfs or claiming by or under them either or any of them ſhall or do clayme any part of my eſtate either real or perſonal other than what is by this my Will given to them reſpectively or ſhall in any wiſe moleſt hinder or diſturb my nephews John Andros or his heirs or any claiming under him or them in the quiet poſſeſſion or enjoyment thereof or ſhall upon his or their requeſt refuſe to releaſe all his her or their claim intereſt or pretenſions in or to all or any part or parcel of my eſtate other than what is hereinbefore reſpectively given to them That then and from thenceforth the legacy or legacys ſo given to him her or them reſpectively as aforeſaid ſo claiming or refuſing as aforeſaid ſhall reſpectively ceaſe determine and be utterly void and in ſuch caſe I give the ſaid legacy or legacys ſo as to be made void as aforeſaid unto my ſaid nephew John (eldeſt ſon of my ſaid brother John Andros dec'ed) and his heirs Item I give to M^rs^ Margaret Baxter Widow the yearly ſum of ten pounds to be paid to her tax free out of the intereſt rents iſſues and profits of the mortgage money hereinafter mentioned to be due to me from the eſtate of my late couſin Margaret Lowdon deceaſed by equal quarterly payments for and during the natural life of the ſaid M^rs^ Baxter the firſt payment whereof to begin and to be made at the end of three calendar months next after my deceaſe Item I diſcharge the heirs executors and adminiſtrators of the ſaid M^rs^ Margaret Lowdon of and from all intereſt money that ſhall remain due to me at the time of my deceaſe over and

and above what ſums of money ſhe did in her lifetime pay and which they or any of them ſhall have paid to me or by my order for the ſum of four hundred pounds which is due to me on the mortgage of her eſtate in Harron Alley without Aldgate London Item all other my eſtate whatſoever both real and perſonal in Great Britain Guernſey or elſewhere not herein diſpoſed of after all my debts legacies and funeral expences ſhall be paid and ſatisfied I give deviſe and bequeath unto my ſaid nephew John (eldeſt ſon of my ſaid late brother John Andros deceaſed) and to his heirs But my will is that my ſaid nephew John or his heirs ſhall within two years after my deceaſe (if not built before) build a good ſuitable houſe on or at the Manor of Saçmares in Guernſey aforeſaid and if the ſaid John or his heires ſhall not in that time build ſuch houſe (if not built before) Then my Will is and I do hereby direct and appoint my ſaid nephew John or his heires to pay the ſum of five hundred pounds unto my ſaid nephew George Andros within one year after his or their neglect to build ſuch houſe as aforeſaid and I do hereby make ordain conſtitute and appoint my ſaid nephew John Andros (in caſe he ſurvives me) Sole Executor of this my laſt Will and Teſtament But if my ſaid nephew John Andros ſhall be then dead then and in ſuch caſe I make his heirs male Sole Executor of this my laſt Will and Teſtament And I do hereby revoke annul and make void all former wills by me made declaring this to be my laſt Will and Teſtament In witneſs whereof to this my laſt Will and Teſtament contained in five ſheets of paper I have to each of the ſaid ſheets ſett my hand and ſeal the nineteenth day of July Anno Dom: 1712 and in the eleventh year of the reign

reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith

E. ANDROS.

Signed ſealed declared and publiſhed by the ſaid Sir Edmund Andros to be his laſt Will and Teſtament in the preſence of the Witneſſes hereunder written which ſaid Witneſſes ſubſcribed their names in the preſence of the ſaid Sir Edmund Andros—James Spenceley—Rob: Hodſon Jn.° Hodſon—

Probatum fuit hujus modi Teſtamentum apud London coram Venerabili Viro Johanne Andrew Legum Doctore Surrogato Præhonorandi viri Domini Caroli Hodges Militis Legum Etiam Doctoris Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuarienſis Magiſtri Cuſtodis Sive Commiſſarii legitime conſtituti Octavo die menſis Martii Anno D'ni Milleſimo Septingenteſimo decimo tertio juramento Johannis Andros Armigeri Executoris in dicto Teſtamento nominati Cui Commiſſa fuit adminiſtratio omnium et ſingulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum dicti defuncti de bene et fideliter adminiſtrando eadem ad Sancta Dei Evangelii Jurat.

From Sir Edmund's official Seal uſed in New England.

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING MEMOIR.

SINCE the foregoing pages were in type, we have been favored with ſome additional inſormation concerning the Governor, through the kindneſs of A. C. Andros, Eſq., one of the preſent repreſentatives of the family.

A.

He refers, firſt, to the printed account of Sir Edmund Andros, to be found in the following book:—"Sarnia, or Brief Memorials of many of her ſons," by Ferdinand Brock Tupper, Eſq. of Guernſey, publiſhed in that iſland in 1862. In it the fact is mentioned that the manor or fief of Sauſmarez (*anglice* Saltmarſh) in St. Martin's pariſh, was ſold in 1748 by the Andros family to a branch of the Sauſmarez family which ſtill owns it.

B.

Amice Andros, father of Sir Edmund, was "keeper of the caſtle of Jerbourg, and hereditary Cup-bearer to the King in Guernſey, as alſo one of the gallant defenders of Caſtle Cornet, during its memorable nine years' ſiege. Two of his brothers, military officers, were ſlain; one in the ſervice of

of the King of Bohemia, who was ſon-in-law of James I. of England; and the other in 1644, during the Civil War."

C.

We have mentioned (p. xxii) that Sir Edmund received in 1683 a grant of the Iſland of Alderney for ninety-nine years. Mr. Tupper ſtates that Lieut. General John Le Meſurier, who died 21ſt May, 1843, was the laſt hereditary governor of Alderney. He was deſcended from Anne Andros, ſiſter and co-heir of George Andros, the nephew and heir of Sir Edmund. Gen. Le Meſurier reſigned the patent in 1825, on condition of receiving a penſion of £700 a year until its expiration in 1862.

D.

In an old pedigree, written about A. D. 1687 by Charles Andros, uncle of the Governor, and ſtill preſerved in the family, are a few additional items relating to Sir Edmund. Before 1660 he ſerved three years in a troop of horſe commanded by his uncle, Sir Robert Stone, in Holland, and had a commiſſion as Enſign to go to the iſland of Funeme in Denmark. . . . . After the death of the Queen of Bohemia he was made enſign of the company of Sir John Talbot, Captain of the King's guards. He was married "in England" to Mary Craven in February, 1671. March 30th, 1672, (by which we underſtand the ſame year as that of his marriage,) he was made Major of Prince Rupert's Dragoons. "The 14th day of January, 1673," (? 1673–4,) he received "by patent in reverſion the charge of the Bailly of the iſland of Guernſey." "The 13th April, 1683, the King, Charles II. gave

gave the charge of Gentleman in ordinary of his privy chamber" to Sir Edmund, and "the 6th day of the month of June, 1685, the King, James II. gave a commiſſion to the above Sir Edmund Andros to command a troop of cavalry to go againſt the rebels in England." This refers of courſe to Monmouth's Rebellion. In Auguſt, 1685, he was made Lieut. Colonel of Lord Scarſdale's cavalry. (*Ante*, p. xxii.) "The 19th October, 1686, the above Sir Edmund left England to go to New-England;" he arrived 19th December, 1686. (*Ante*, p. xxvii.)

E.

We are indebted to Mr. Andros for a photograph of an original portrait of Sir Edmund, from which the engraving prefixed to this memoir has been made. As no other likeneſs of the Governor has been publiſhed, our readers will fully appreciate the kindneſs of this contribution, and will cordially join in expreſſing thanks for it.

CORRECTIONS

RECEIVED AFTER THE MEMOIR WAS PRINTED.

P. v. The Memoir in Duncan's Hiſtory was written by the late Mr. Thomas Andros of Guernſey, who died in 1853.

P. vii. Colette, firſt wife of Charles Andros, was daughter of Joſias Le Marchant. George Andros who m. Anne Blondel, died 10 Nov. 1685; ſo ſay the family records.

P. ix. The pardon was dated 18th Auguſt. The baronet was Sir Henry De Vic.

P. xi. Edmund Andros returned from Barbados to England in Auguſt, 1668, as appears by a letter of the 13th of that month from Mr. Thomas Samborne to Mr. Amias Andros announcing his son's arrival in London.

P. xxxv. Sir Edmund's ſecond marriage was in 1691, ſays Mr. Cheſter. The Criſpes were of Goudhurſt, Kent.

P. xlvii. The two brothers of Amice Andros were Joſhua, killed in Germany, and John, "Maſter of Artillery to Prince Maurice," killed in England.